NORTHERN PORTION OF SPRUCE TREE HOUSE

Second in size of the numerous ruins in the Park. It is 216 feet long and contained 114 rooms, including 8 kivas, or circular, underground, ceremonial chambers.
OME with me to the Mesa Verde, and with me lift the veil that conceals the past and reveals the culture of an unlettered people whose history has been forgotten. What fascination to wander through the streets of a ruined city, to enter the long deserted sanctuaries, examine the paintings and figures on the walls, and live in imagination the life of an ancient people! Time was when American travelers sought distant lands to commune in this way with the past, but now we can turn to our own country. Our great railroads will carry the tourist near the towns once populous but now deserted and in ruins.

The Mesa Verde National Park, containing many of these ancient monuments, has been protected by our Government for this special purpose. It invites all with little discomfort to withdraw from the world of the present with its bustle and noise to live mentally for a time in the past of our own country. Every one who has accepted an invitation to visit this Park has declared his intention to return. Why this lure of the Mesa Verde? Why does mention of its forgotten people cause the weary face of the careworn to relax and his eye to brighten with the light of joy? Because the mystery kindles the imagination and revivifies their life and struggles. Who were these ancient people? When did they live and what became of them? These questions are perennial in their interest. The Mesa Verde beckons the visitor to its canyons, where once lived the dusky maid who ground the corn in a primitive mill as she sang her song in unison with her mates; here one can see the crude fireplaces where the food was cooked, and the rooms where the priest worshipped his gods; and you can wander through the streets now deserted but once filled with the busy life of the little brown people. There can be seen also the foot-holes cut in the rock where the women climbed from the spring to their eerie dwellings carrying their jars of water. No book can take the place of experience or impress the mind in the same way. One must see for himself these homes in their proper settings in the canyon walls, with the hazy mountains on the distant horizon; the lofty rocky pinnacle that like a phantom ship sails the valley on the south; the Sleeping Ute, far behind which was the house of the cliff dwellers' sun god; and Lookout Mountain, like a sentinel guarding the approaches. Let us then turn our steps from the rush of the modern commercial world to the silence of the Mesa Verde, where the high mesa, cedar clad, and furrowed by deep canyons, refreshes the spirit of man, and where imagination—parent of poetry—speaks to us of a people unlike ourselves that once flourished and disappeared.
To the American People:

Uncle Sam asks you to be his guest. He has prepared for you the choice places of this continent—places of grandeur, beauty and of wonder. He has built roads through the deep-cut canyons and beside happy streams, which will carry you into these places in comfort, and has provided lodgings and food in the most distant and inaccessible places that you might enjoy yourself and realize as little as possible the rigors of the pioneer traveler’s life. These are for you. They are the playgrounds of the people. To see them is to make more hearty your affection and admiration for America.

Secretary of the Interior

Mesa Verde National Park

There is always a fascination about the unexplainable—and the attraction becomes greater if we are enabled to come in contact with the mysterious object and endeavor to conjure up an explanation. In Mesa Verde National Park opportunities for such speculation are offered lavishly.

The southwestern portion of the United States contains many ruins of dwellings and other structures left by prehistoric peoples who had reached a high degree of civilization long before the discovery of America. These people are supposed to have been the ancestors of the Pueblo Indians, although differing from them in many particulars, one of the more obvious being the fact that most of the modern Pueblos build their houses of sun-baked bricks (adobe), whereas the ancients used cut stone.

Of all the groups of these ruins, those on the Mesa Verde, in Montezuma County, southwestern Colorado, are conceded to be the largest, best preserved and most picturesquely situated, and it was for these reasons that Congress in 1906 set aside 48,966 acres of this section and designated it Mesa Verde National Park.

Probably the most striking feature of this mesa (or tableland) is the succession of great gashes in its contour, leading southward and entering the larger canyon of the Mancos River. These side canyons are usually devoid of streams, but in ages past erosion worked enormous cavities in their sides toward the top, and it was in these places, under the overhanging cliffs, which offered such promise of protection from the elements and from their enemies, that the prehistoric pioneers built their homes. And one cannot fail to admire the ability displayed in their choice. From the Cliff Dwellers’ standpoint the sites selected were ideal.

Most of us are not ethnologists, but it is our privilege to make conjectures in our own humble way. While eminent archaeologists have solved many of the leading mysteries in connection with these long-vanished people, the ordinary visitor may still wander among the ruins of their remarkable habitations and reach his own conclusions in regard to the many interesting problems that are always presenting themselves.

There are so many ruins in the Park, and reached with the minimum of time and exertion, that the contemplative man can be much by himself and, unhampered by the presence of other visitors, can find an absorbing occupation in seeking to discover the motives that governed the selection of certain building sites or the adoption of certain features in construction—the placing of a door at this point, the use of a peculiar window there, the insertion of a port-hole in a
wall with an angle quite oblique to the latter, or the strange and most interesting arrangement of the kivas, which a facetious visitor has termed "prehistoric club-rooms."

In the less carefully finished portions of the walls the imaginative man will doubtless place his fingers on the mortar in the marks left by prehistoric hands—and ponder. While these primitive artisans were humbly and laboriously fashioning the abodes in which this civilization was being developed independent of Europe, what was happening on that continent? Were the Crusaders then faring forth to the Holy Land? Or did the Cliff Dwellers ante-date that time? Had Pompeii been destroyed? Had Caesar landed in Britain? Various have been the conjectures as to the period of occupancy of these dwellings, and one may make guesses ad libitum.

There is an especial fascination in the ancient trails, where these primitive people's sandaled feet wore smooth the steps which they had laboriously cut in the solid rock. And it is not at all difficult to imagine the use of these steps in that far-off time—the huntsmen setting forth in the early morning with their well made bows and flint-pointed arrows, the girls and women proceeding with their household duties, gracefully carrying on their heads the large water jars, of which so many are found, the children playing around their homes and upon the adjacent cliffs—in fact, one can almost hear their childish cries and laughter. And somewhere about the homes we can imagine the weavers at work making the cotton cloth and the feather cloth, specimens of which are still found in the ruins. At another place the women are grinding corn with stones. Out in the open, a man is sharpening tools and weapons on a great rock, which is still in place. Some of the inhabitants are at work in the fields, probably on the mesa above the dwelling, cultivating the corn, pumpkins and squashes, the evidences of which are so plentiful in the debris. At another place the potters are carefully fashioning the vessels which they made in such perfection, and not far away are the decorators, painstakingly mixing colors and placing designs upon the ware. There was surely the hum of busy life on the Mesa Verde in the old days! For the Cliff Dwellers were an industrious people. If nothing else, the construction of their houses bears conclusive evidence of this; and their environment, tending to a vigorous life, was not calculated to produce an anaemic race. In the primitive arts they had made remarkable advances, and it is to be regretted that they had not evolved some system of writing more elaborate than the simple signs which
are occasionally found on their walls. The Mesa Verde is Uncle Sam's only National Park created for the preservation of antiquities, although there are several National Monuments that have been established with that end in view. The beautiful scenery, the invigorating air, and the camp life, with its maximum of freedom and minimum of discomfort, rival the prehistoric remains themselves in tending to make a vacation spent here of great value to the individual and one long to be remembered.

**The Land of the Cliff Dwellers**

It was in 1874 that W. H. Jackson, then Government photographer with Hayden's Geological Survey, found numerous small prehistoric ruins in the cliffs on the sides of the Mancos River in southwestern Colorado and wrote an excellent account of them for the Annual Report. In the following year Prof. W. H. Holmes, of the Smithsonian Institution, made an exploration in the same locality.

It was not until 1888, however, that Richard Wetherill and Charley Mason, cattle men living near Mancos, accidentally discovered the great Cliff Palace, farther northward, in one of the side canyons leading from the Mesa Verde into the Mancos River. The point from which they got their first glimpse of the majestic ruin tucked away in a great cavern near the top of the canyon is still pointed out on the opposite side near the recently excavated Sun Temple, and the visitor who first sees Cliff Palace from this standpoint can well imagine the cries of amazement and admiration that must have escaped the young men's lips as they gazed upon this evidence of a long-forgotten people. Spruce Tree House was discovered the same day, and others later.

In 1891, Baron Gustav Nordenskiöld, a young Swedish scientist, left Stockholm for a trip around the world, but he got no farther than America. In Colorado he visited the Mesa Verde, and his subsequent explorations in that region took up the entire summer. His investigations were published at length in a monumental work (printed in 1893 at Stockholm, but in the English language) entitled "The Cliff Dwellers of the Mesa Verde". Among book collectors this folio, with its fine typography and superb illustrations has become one of the rarities. It can be seen in most of the large libraries and is well worth examination. Nordenskiöld was an expert photographer, and his excellent work is reproduced throughout the volume.

Nordenskiöld's death in 1895, (two years after his book was published) at the early age of twenty-seven, must have been a distinct loss to archaeological research in America. Since his day much
A view from the opposite side of Cliff Canyon, near the point from which the ruins first sighted in 1888 by Richard Wetherill and Charley Mason, who were seeking some stray cattle. This is the largest structure in the Park, being 300 feet long; it contained 200 rooms.
more extensive explorations have been made on the Mesa by Dr. Edgar L. Hewett and other ethnologists, but principally by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. The larger and more accessible ruins have been cleared of debris, weak walls strengthened, etc., and it is now an easy matter for the tourist to visit and examine them.

The Mesa and the Ruins

The prospective visitor to the Mesa Verde should disabuse his mind of the impression, which seems to prevail generally, that this portion of Colorado is exceptionally dry. On the contrary, it is one of the best watered sections of the State, and as a consequence the Montezuma Valley, in which the Mesa Verde is situated, is a favored agricultural district. Trees abound, and it seems somewhat strange that the Spanish name "Mesa Verde" ("green tableland") should have been given to the particular portion where the largest prehistoric habitations are found, in view of the fact that other portions of the Montezuma Valley are equally green.

The railroad gateway to Mesa Verde National Park is Mancos, Colorado. Leaving this point by automobile, the road leads us through the open farming country which forms the picturesque little Valley of the Mancos River. This is the county road leading to Cortez, the county-seat, twenty miles from the railroad. We leave it, however, a few miles out and, turning to the left on the new Government road, soon commence the ascent of the Mesa Verde near its northern extremity, Point Lookout. From the top we obtain a magnificent view of the great valley to the east and north. While in an air line the main group of Cliff Dwellings is but ten miles southwest of Mancos, the journey over the Mesa to that point is thirty-two miles because of the numerous small canyons which intervene, necessitating alternate turns to the south and to the north. Presently on one of the turns southward we obtain a view of the actual Cliff Dwelling section. Miles to the south we see what appear to be white streaks among the green. These are really the tops of the canyons in which the prehistoric structures are found, although at this distance there is practically no resemblance to the gorges as seen close at hand, and the uninitiated invariably have to be told. But, beyond, there are beautiful sights in the hazy blues and purples that need no explanation, except as to names and locations. We may now enjoy the novelty of standing in one State, Colorado, and looking into three others—Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. This is the only place in the country where four States join each other at right-angles.

Far to the south rises a great rock, its top said to be 1,800 feet above the surrounding plain, which has the appearance of a vessel under full sail. This is Shiprock, over the border in New Mexico. Still beyond are the Chuckluck and Carizo Mountains of Arizona. Close to us on the west is Ute Mountain—also called "The Sleeping Ute", its resemblance to a human figure lying prone upon its back, with folded arms, flowing hair to the north and toes to the south, being most remarkable. Beyond the Ute are the...
Blue Mountains of Utah, which in days gone by were the refuge of evil-doers seeking to evade justice. Northwestward, and so distant that the air must be fairly clear to render them visible, are the La Sal Mountains in the same State. To the north is Lone Cone Peak, in Colorado, and to the right of it the Needle Mountains, while nearer at hand and to the east are the La Plata Mountains in the vicinity of Durango. In whatever direction you look, the view is sublime. The ride over the beautiful Mesa in the bracing air is an experience in itself. An Easterner recently made the remark, while passing over the road, that, even if there were nothing unusual to be seen at the end of his trip, this drive alone was worth the journey from his home.

Just before arriving at the more densely wooded portion of the Mesa to the south, we cross an open tract in which numerous low mounds are visible, and the sharp eye will detect stones that have an angular shape. Each of these mounds was once a structure in which the prehistoric inhabitants took pride. For what mortal could spend days upon days so carefully shaping and smoothing with primitive tools the rocks for his home and then as carefully placing them stone upon stone with his especially prepared mortar, without feeling on completion even more satisfaction than we experience in our far superior abodes?

It has been said that, if all these mounds could be excavated, our present road would be leading us through a district strewn with prehistoric remains. One of the largest of the mounds was opened in 1916 by Dr. Fewkes and found to contain a unique and very remarkable structure. We are soon threading our way through the cedars and pinyons. The former are hoary old veterans, with shaggy coats, twisted trunks and limbs—in fact, some of their limbs are dead, while others still tenaciously cling to the life which they seem loth to leave. These old cedars, or junipers, are the trees that might tell us a tale, if only they could speak. The pinyons are younger and probably have nothing to say. Having left Mancos at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, by 5:00 the automobile is at Spruce Tree Camp, where good accommodations will be found. Tents with raised floors and numerous conveniences are provided, and meals are served in a large frame building close at hand. A roomy protection is provided for automobiles. There are electric lights and also telephone connection with the outside world. Near the brink of the canyon is the museum, of appropriate log construction. On the spacious veranda of the canyon from Spruce Tree Camp. It is very easily reached by a most attractive, shaded trail. At the head of the canyon under a great overhanging ledge, is a fine spring of cold water. One feature of the Mesa Verde is its abundant supply of good drinking water, every one of the principal Cliff Dwellings having a spring either in the cave itself or close at hand.

Spruce Tree House
Spruce Tree House, one of the largest of the ruins, is situated a few hundred yards down the canyon from Spruce Tree Camp. It is very easily reached by a most attractive, shaded trail. At the head of the canyon under a great overhanging ledge, is a fine spring of cold water. One feature of the Mesa Verde is its abundant supply of good drinking water, every one of the principal Cliff Dwellings having a spring either in the cave itself or close at hand.

Spruce Tree House is 216 feet long and 89 feet wide at its greatest width. There have been counted 114 rooms and eight kivas. In places the structure was three stories high, and it is estimated to have housed 350 people. Probably the first features to attract our attention are the circular openings, averaging perhaps fifteen feet in diameter. These are the kivas mentioned above. They were underground and are supposed to have been used as gathering places by the men of the different clans, also for secret ceremonial.

The doors and windows of all the dwellings will be found very interesting. They are usually small and well made. A modern architect has pointed out that these primitive people had discovered the use of the sill and lintel in much of these openings, but not of the jamb. Some of them are rectangular, while others are in the unique Cliff Dwelling style of a T, with the upper portion shortened. A large cross of this character is found painted in red on the wall of one of the rooms in Spruce Tree House.

Another curious feature in their construction work is the fact that in laying their course of stone they did not systematically break the joints of the wall. Such breaking as was done appears to have been accidental. Yet the walls held together remarkably well.

In some of the rooms small port-holes will be found, sometimes placed at an angle oblique to the wall. It would appear beyond question that these were for defensive purposes.

Cliff Palace
Cliff Palace, the largest of the Mesa Verde Cliff Dwellings, is at the head of Cliff Canyon, and, as usual, in the rear of the cliff, and near the top. It is preferable for one to get his first view of this ruin from across the canyon, near Sun Temple, that being the point from which the discoverers first caught sight of it in 1888. From that vantage ground, showing the castle-like walls and towers in the great cavity on the side of the canyon, with the green pinyons and cedars above and below, it is easy to understand why its discoverers named it "Cliff Palace".

The structure is approximately 300 feet long and is estimated to have contained 200 rooms, including 23 kivas. Its cave is an enormous one, arching from 50 to 100 feet above it. Across the canyon is Sun Temple. At a fine viewpoint just before descending to Cliff Palace will be observed the plate of the U. S. Geological Survey showing the elevation as 6,789 feet—a combination quite easy to remember.

Three of the outstanding features of Cliff Palace are the Square Tower, the Round Tower and the "Speaker Chief's House", occupying different positions throughout the structure. The first contains some painted signs that are of interest.

Another feature is the large number of kivas. It is said that there was a numerical relationship between the population and the number of kivas in a cliff dwelling. In Cliff Palace no space which could be used for the construction of such a chamber seems to have been overlooked.

Usually the kivas and forward rooms are smoothly plastered, but it is interesting to examine the rear walls and see the hand work where the builders were less careful. The prints...
SUN TEMPLE

A ruin, evidently intended for religious purposes, excavated in 1915. The walls, of carefully cut red stone, are double, four feet thick, and in places nearly twelve feet high. At the left may be seen the stump of a cedar found growing from the wall; it contains 360 annual rings.

of the fingers may be plainly seen, and in some places the actual grain of the skin is still in evidence.

Balcony House

In Soda Canyon, at a point two and one-half miles from Spruce Tree Camp, is Balcony House. This ruin, while not so large as Cliff Palace and Spruce Tree House, occupies a most spectacular site high up on the side of the canyon and possesses features which are distinctly its own. One of these is the "balcony", at an elevation of about six feet above the floor in one end of the structure, from which point a beautiful view is presented over the canyon.

Balcony House is easily entered by ladders. But the ancient inhabitants used a strange entrance at the southern end. This was through a crevice between the canyon wall and an enormous rock, thirty feet or more in height, which had broken away from the side and had found lodgment sufficient to prevent its falling to the bottom of the canyon far below. Both exterior and interior ends of this crevice were walled up by the Cliff Dwellers, with the exception of a very small rectangular opening at the base, through which it is necessary to crawl prostrate. High above the outside of the entrance is a porthole, and behind this is a platform, from which a prehistoric sharpshooter could do deadly work in protecting the village behind him. Some distance from the outer end of the entrance the ancient trail to the top of the canyon is plainly visible.

Sun Temple

In 1915 Dr. Fewkes opened a large mound on a promontory across the canyon from Cliff Palace. This mound, which was covered with trees and other growth, had been known to contain a ruin of some sort, but not even Dr. Fewkes was prepared for the development that followed. The structure disclosed is in the form of the letter "D", with the flat side toward the south. The walls are of red stone, carefully cut. They are double, four feet thick, and from five to nearly twelve feet high. The front is 131 feet long. This building, of a type found nowhere else on the Mesa Verde, had evidently been erected according to a pre-arranged plan. Several theories have been advanced as to its use, but it is now generally accepted that it was built for religious purposes, and this is strengthened by the finding of a stone on which is a fossil palm-leaf, adjoining the southwestern corner of the structure. This fossil had been enclosed with stones on three sides, giving it somewhat the appearance of an altar. It is considered that the prehistoric worshippers regarded the shape of the fossil as representative of the sun.

During the excavation a red cedar tree was found growing out of the wall near its highest point. This was cut down and found to contain 360 annual rings. Of course the building had been abandoned before the tree sprouted, but how long a time had elapsed between the abandonment and the sprouting no one can tell.

Oak Tree (Willow) House and Painted House

These are two very interesting, though smaller, ruins in Fewkes Canyon not far from Sun Temple. The former is sometimes called "Willow House" because of the willow withes in the mortar of one of the walls in which no stones were used, being virtually an instance of prehistoric "reinforcement." Painted House is
a short distance farther up the canyon, near its head, and is distinguished for its painted walls, some most interesting figures of animals being visible in one of the rooms.

**Square Tower (Peabody) House**

This ruin, also with characteristics of its own, is in Navajo Canyon, three miles from Spruce Tree Camp. One of its principal features is the square tower, several stories high. Square Tower House has never been cleared of debris, and contains one kiva on which the roof is partly in place, distinctly showing the ingenious method of construction.

**Far View House**

With the exception of Sun Temple and Far View House, the ruins now visible in Mesa Verde National Park are all in caverns on the sides of the canyons. A few years ago Far View House was one of a number of mounds, called the "Mummy Lake Group" (the "lake" having been a prehistoric reservoir), four and one-half miles north of Spruce Tree Camp. In 1916 Dr. Fewkes excavated this mound and discovered a rectangular pueblo 113 feet long by 100 feet wide. The building was terraced and at one end was three stories high. The fire places and stones for grinding corn may still be seen in the highest room. Less than a hundred feet from one corner lies the cemetery, from which were taken a number of skeletons with their customary offerings of food bowls and other objects. Fifteen other mounds have been counted in Mummy Lake village, and other towns of the same character may be seen from this point.

**A Prehistoric Watch Tower**

This is a most interesting structure, largely on account of its individuality. It is round and occupies the top of a conical-shaped rock on the side of Navajo Canyon. There are no dwellings in the immediate vicinity. It is a question in the minds of some ethnologists whether it was used for watching purposes, as structures of this shape are considered to have some relation to the religion of the early inhabitants. The Tower is about three miles from Spruce Tree Camp and is reached by a good trail.

**Spring House**

This is a very fine, large ruin in Long Canyon, approximately five miles from Spruce Tree Camp. It has never been cleared of debris; when this is done, it will undoubtedly present a striking appearance. A good spring of cold water at the back of the cavern accounts for the name. There is a good trail to Spring House, and it makes a most interesting one-day trip. The Natural Bridge is directly below.

**The Natural Bridge**

This is an interesting feature of the Mesa Verde which was located only a few years ago. It is in Long Canyon directly below Spring House. The distance from end to end under the arch is ninety feet, and the height is twenty-five. The Bridge is reached by trail only.

**Other Ruins**

There are very many other ruins, of varying sizes, in the Park and adjacent thereto, many of which, because of their being almost inaccessible, have scarcely been visited in modern times, and some no doubt have not been entered at all since their abandonment centuries ago. A number of these can be seen from the larger ruins described above.
Transportation and Accommodations
Auto stages of the Mesa Verde Transportation Company operate daily between the railroad station at Mancos, Colo., and Spruce Tree Camp in Mesa Verde National Park; distance 32 miles; time required three hours. Connections are made with trains in each direction. Auto stages leave the railroad station at 2:00 P. M. and the Camp at 8:00 A. M. The round-trip fare from Mancos to Spruce Tree Camp is $10.00, which includes auto service from the Camp to Cliff Palace, Balcony House, Sun Temple and Square Tower House.

Spruce Tree Camp (adjacent to Spruce Tree House ruin), is operated by Oddie L. Jeep (postoffice address, Mancos, Colo); rate $4.00 per day, American plan.

During the summer season, round-trip excursion tickets at reduced fares are sold to Mancos or through to Mesa Verde National Park as destination. Passengers visiting the Park as a side-trip, in connection with journeys to other destinations, will find stop-over privileges available on round-trip or one-way tickets.

From many sections trips may be planned to include visits to two or more of the following National Parks in the Rocky Mountain region: Mesa Verde, Glacier, Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain.

Time Required to See the Ruins
Leaving Mancos at 2:00 P. M. and arriving Spruce Tree Camp at 5:00 P. M. permits of visiting Spruce Tree House, near at hand, the same evening. Next day Balcony House, Square Tower House, Sun Temple and Cliff Palace may be visited by auto, being distant from two to three miles. Leaving for Mancos at 6:00 A. M. the following day, Far View House may be visited en route. Not less than thirty-six hours should be spent in the Park, and longer time is desirable.

Season
The season in Mesa Verde National Park extends from May 1 to October 31.

Park Administration
Mesa Verde National Park is under the jurisdiction of the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. The Park Superintendent is located at Mancos, Colo.

U. S. Government Publications
The following publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices given. Remittances should be made by money order or in cash:
Antiquities of the Mesa Verde National Park: Cliff Palace, by J. W. Fewkes. 82 pages, illustrated. 45 cents.
Excavation and Repair of Sun Temple, Mesa Verde National Park, by J. W. Fewkes. 32 pages, illustrated. 15 cents.
Panoramic view of Mesa Verde National Park; 22 1/2 by 19 inches; 25 cents.

The following may be obtained from the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., at price given:
Map of Mesa Verde National Park; 31 by 46 inches; scale, one-half mile to the inch. 20 cents.

The following publications may be obtained free on written application to the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal application to the superintendent of the park:
Circular of General Information regarding Mesa Verde National Park.
Glimpses of our National Parks, 48 pages, illustrated.
Map showing location of National Parks and Monuments and railroad routes thereto.

U. S. R. R. Administration Publications
The following publications may be obtained free on application to any Consolidated Ticket Office; or apply to the Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.:
Arizona and New Mexico Rockies.
California for the Tourist.
Colorado and Utah Rockies.
Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.
Glacier National Park, Montana.
Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
Hawaii National Park, Hawaiian Islands.
Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.
Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado.
Northern Lakes—Wisconsin, Minnesota, Upper Michigan, Iowa and Illinois.
Pacific Northwest and Alaska.
Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona.
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado.
Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, California.
Yosemite National Park, California.
Zion National Monument, Utah.

A GROUP OF RELICS TAKEN FROM THE RUINS
The twelve large jars were found recently in a ruin which had never been entered in modern times. They were discovered arranged in order in one room, as though stored for future use.

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The National Parka at a Glance

United States Railroad Administration
Director General of Railroads

For particulars as to fares, train schedules, etc., apply to any Railroad Ticket Agent, or to any of the following Consolidated Ticket Offices:

**West**

Beaumont, Tex., Orleans and Pearl Sts. 224 Front St.
Bremerton, Wash. . . . . . . 2 N. Main St.
Chicago, Ill. . . . . . . 175 W. Jackson Blvd.
Colorado Springs, Colo.
Dallas, Texas . . . . . . 112-114 Field St.
Denver, Colo. . . . . . . 601 17th St.
Des Moines, Iowa . . . . . . 403 Walnut St.
Duluth, Minn. . . . . . 334 W. Superior St.
Ft. Worth, Tex. . . . . . 702 Houston St.
Fresno, Calif. . . . . . J and Fresno Sts.
Galveston, Tex. 21st and Market Sts.
Helena, Mont. . . . . . 79 S. Main St.
Houston, Tex. . . . . . 904 Texas Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
Lincoln, Neb. . . . . . 104 N. 13th St.
Little Rock, Ark. . . . . . 202 W. 2nd St.
Long Beach, Cal. . . . . . L. A. & S. L. Station
Los Angeles, Cal. . . . . . 215 S. Broadway
Milwaukee, Wis. . . . . . 99 Wisconsin St.
Minneapolis, Minn. . . . . . 206 Sixth St. South
Oakland, Calif. . . . . . 13th St. and Broadway
Ocean Park, Cal. . . . . . 160 Pier Ave.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Neb. . . . . . 131 W. Grand Ave.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Portland, Ore. . . . . . 3d and Washington Sts.
Pueblo, Colo. . . . . . 401-1 N. Union Ave.
St. Joseph, Mo. . . . . . 505 Francis St.
St. Louis, Mo.

**South**

Asheville, N. C. . . . . . 14 S. Polk Square
Atlanta, Ga. . . . . . 74 Peachtree St.
Augusta, Ga. . . . . . 811 Broad St.
Birmingham, Ala. . . . . . 2010 1st Ave.
Charleston, S. C. . . . . . Charleston Hotel
Charlotte, N. C. . . . . . 22 S. Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . . . . 817 Market St.
Columbia, S. C. . . . . . Arcade Building
Jackknife, Fla. . . . . . 38 W. R. Bldg.
Knoxville, Tenn. . . . . . 600 Gay St.
Lexington, Ky. . . . . . Union Station
Louisville, Ky. . . . . . 4th and Market Sts.
 Lynchburg, Va. . . . . . 722 Main St.
Memphis, Tenn. . . . . . 60 N. Main St.
Mobile, Ala. . . . . . 51 S. Royal St.
Montgomery, Ala. . . . . . Exchange Hotel
Nashville, Tenn. Independent Life Bldg.
New Orleans, La. . . . . . St. Charles Hotel
Pocah, Ky. . . . . . 430 Broadway
Pensacola, Fla. . . . . . San Carlos Hotel
Pensacola, Fla. . . . . . San Carlos Hotel
Philadelphia, Pa. . . . . . 1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . . . Arcade Building
Reading, Pa. . . . . . 36 N. Fifth St.
Richmond, Va. . . . . . 830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga. . . . . . 57 Bull St.
Shreveport, La. . . . . . 14 N. Main St.
Tampa, Fla. . . . . . 815 E. Franklin St.
Vicksburg, Miss. . . . . . 1519 Washington St.
Winston-Salem, N. C. . . . 236 W. 4th St.

**East**

Annapolis, Md. . . . . . 54 Maryland Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J. . . . . . 1301 Pacific Ave.
Boston, Mass. . . . . . 67 Franklin St.
Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . . . 336 Fulton St.
Buffalo, N. Y. . . . . . Main and Division Sts.
Cincinnati, Ohio. . . . . . 357 6th St.
Cleveland, Ohio . . . . . 1004 Prospect Ave.
Columbus, Ohio . . . . . 70 East Gay St.
Dayton, Ohio . . . . . . 19 S. Ludlow St.
Detroit, Mich. . . . . . 13 W. Lafayette Ave.
Evansville, Ind. . . . . . L. & N. R. R. Bldg.
Grand Rapids, Mich. . . . 125 Pearl St.
Indianapolis, Ind. . . . . 112-14 English Block
Newark, N. J. . . . . . Clinton and Beaver Sts.
New York, N. Y. . . . . . 64 Broadway
New York, N. Y. . . . . . 57 Chambers St.
New York, N. Y. . . . . . 31 W. 32d St.
New York, N. Y. . . . . . 114 W. 42d St.
Philadelphia, Pa. . . . . . 1539 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . . . Arcade Building
Reading, Pa. . . . . . 14 N. Fifth St.
Richmond, Va. . . . . . 830 E. Main St.
Savannah, Ga. . . . . . 57 Bull St.
Shreveport, La. . . . . . 14 N. Main St.
Tampa, Fla. . . . . . 815 E. Franklin St.
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For detailed information regarding National Parks and Monuments address Bureau of Service, National Parks and Monuments, or Travel Bureau—Western Lines, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago.
A GLIMPSE OF SPRUCE TREE HOUSE

This ruin is a short distance down the canyon from Spruce Tree Camp and is reached by an easy trail through the trees.